

A container with a filter

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a discharging container with a filter,
5 which is suitable for use as an aseptic eyedropper.

BACKGROUND ART

The Fig. 6 shows the commonly used bottle having a filter at its discharg-
ing opening, which stores water-soluble drug as internal liquid (Patent No.
10 2711922). In these common bottles, most of the water-soluble drug is stored
in the bottom of the bottle after usage, while a little of it stays clinging on the
inside face side of a discharging opening 100.

Patent document 1: The Japanese Patent Gazette No. 2711922.

In suchlike state, when the bottle is put upside-down and squeezed to dis-
15 charge the water-soluble drug, the water-soluble drug staying on the inside face
of the discharging opening 100 may be discharged including air in the bottle,
and the air may form air bubbles. If the air bubbles are formed around the
discharging opening 100 in the described manner, the water-soluble drug spat-
ters around when the air bubbles burst. Therefore, to drop the water-soluble
20 drug with accuracy is difficult. Additionally, once a big air bubble is formed,
a hydrophilic filter containing water becomes a barrier. Thus it is impossible
to drop the water-soluble drug without generating the high pressure over the
bubble point of the filter. Or the water-soluble drug goes along the surface of
the air bubble to the downside surface of it before the air bubble bursts, so that
25 it becomes instable since more than anticipated amount of the drug solution will
be dropped or the like thing will happen. Aforementioned structural problem
is a crucial defect for medical instruments since the things especially like eye

5 Consequently, the object of the present invention is to provide a container with a filter, which is able to prevent air bubbles from sticking when liquid in the container is discharged through the discharging opening and to drop the liquid with precision.

In order to achieve the aforementioned object, the present invention has
10 employed a technological feature as summarized below.

In other words, the present invention is a container with a filter comprising a bottle, a plug body placed on a mouth portion of the bottle and providing a discharging pass for discharging internal liquid kept in the bottle, and a filter provided in the discharging pass, wherein said filter has a filtration film to filter out bacteria for preventing bacteria from percolating from downstream side to upstream side in the direction of discharging and an internal liquid holding member which is made of porous substance and placed upstream side of the filtration film, and a surface of said internal liquid holding member is in contact with a surface of the filtration film.

20 As the liquid kept in the bottle, water-based drug product, wherein a variety of substances are dissolved or dispersed in the water as solvent or dispersion medium, can preferably be used. For example, it includes drug solution or quasi-drugs such as eye drop, skin toner, potable water, and the like.

The discharging pass is a channel, in which the internal liquid passes
25 through from the inside of the bottle to the outside of the bottle when the liquid
is discharged, and its structure and form may be anything.

The internal liquid holding member means the member which has an ability

to hold the internal liquid and its form, structure, and materials may be anything. For example, it can be made of porous substance such as a sponge, a silicone pad, or the like. Preferably, its pore diameter is in the range between a few μm and a few hundreds μm and it does not prevent extrusion of the internal liquid. It is preferable to make this holding member to adhere the filtration film so that it is possible to keep the filtration film wet at all times.

According to the aforementioned present invention, after discharging the internal liquid through the discharging pass, portion of the internal liquid is held by the internal liquid holding member so that air bubbles are prevented from generating around the discharging pass when the internal liquid is discharged, thus it is possible to drop the internal liquid without fail.

In the container with a filter of the present invention, the filtration film may be a thin film which is made of a porous substance whose average pore diameter around a downstream side surface is between $0.1\mu\text{m}$ and $0.5\mu\text{m}$ and becomes larger or stays equal as it goes to upstream side. This average pore diameter can be set depending on the use or size of the container, physicality of the contents, or the like. For example, in the case of the container for the eye drop, whose internal liquid is the eye drop whose consistency is low and of which the whole size is relatively small, it is preferable to set it around the range between $0.1\mu\text{m}$ and $0.3\mu\text{m}$. While in the case of the container for the cosmetics, in which the consistency of the internal liquid is relatively high and of which the whole size is relatively large, it may be set around the range between $0.4\mu\text{m}$ and $0.5\mu\text{m}$.

Also the pressure necessary for the internal liquid to pass thorough said holding member from upstream side to downstream side is preferably lower than or equal to 12hPa .

Additionally, it is preferable to set the pressure necessary for the liquid to

pass through said holding member from upstream side to downstream side lower than filtration resistance of the filtration film. According to this, dischargability of the internal liquid is not blocked, since the whole filtration resistance of both the filtration film and the holding member is equal to the filtration resistance of only the filtration film, even after placing the internal liquid holding member. It is possible to set the filtration resistance between 10hPa and 50hPa or between 10hPa and 20hPa as well, and it is preferable to set this resistance as low as possible.

The bottle may have an external layer bottle which is deformable by squeezing and an internal layer bag which is peelable from the external layer bottle, and said liquid may be kept in the internal layer bag. It is possible to increase a pressure of air between the external layer bottle and the internal layer bag, and it is possible to place in a manner wherein the internal layer bag is pressed by the pressurized air so that the liquid in the internal layer bag passes through said internal liquid holding member and said filtration film. The internal layer bag may be formed to deflate easily accompanying the decrease of the internal liquid. If the filtration film is formed from the thin hydrophilic membrane, in the condition wherein it is wet, it is possible to shut out air by the filtration film. Thus it is possible to prevent ambient air from flowing into the internal layer bag. Therefore it is possible to form an aseptic eyedropper which does not require preservation agents.

Preferably the internal layer bag has memory which expands said internal layer bag and generates negative pressure in the internal layer so that a pressure difference between the negative pressure and the ambient pressure becomes higher than the filtration resistance thus liquid left downstream side of the filtration film is aspirated to upstream side of the filtration film. Hereby it is possible to prevent the liquid left downstream side of the filtration film from

staying there and to prevent bacteria from growing in the left liquid.

Also, in the present invention, it is preferable that the body of the inner layer is made from synthetic resin, the average thickness of the body is over 0.1mm, more preferably, over 0.35mm, and the average thickness of the body is less than 0.5mm, more preferably, less than 0.4mm. By that, the inner layer can be formed to have a desired elastic-memory.

Additionally, in the present invention, it is preferable to employ the composition in which the outer layer has an entry opening to bring the outside air in the room between the outer layer and the inner layer. By that, when pushing of the bottle is released, the ambient air flows in through the entry opening and the pressure between the outer layer and the inner layer becomes the ambient pressure, so that the difference of the pressure between the upper stream of the filter and the lower stream of the filter caused by the elastic-memory of the inner layer can be in the desired range without fail. It is possible to provide the distribution valve for the entry opening, but it is also possible to form the entry opening with an opening which is closed when the body of the bottle is pushed.

According to the present invention, especially in eyedroppers and the like, it is possible to prevent air bubbles from being generated around the discharging pass so that internal liquid is dropped smoothly and precisely.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is scale-up longitudinal sectional view of the relevant part of the eyedropper with a laminated film-peeling bottle of an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is whole longitudinal sectional view of said eyedropper;

Fig. 3 is whole picture of the laminated film-peeling bottle of said eyedropper, which (a) is a plane view and (b) is an elevated view;

Fig. 4 is lateral view of said laminating film-peeling bottle;

Fig. 5 is cross sectional view taken along the plane A-A of Fig.3; and

Fig. 6 is cross sectional view of the prior container with filter.

5 THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

With reference to the attached drawings, the present invention will hereinafter be described by way of an embodiment thereof.

Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate an eyedropper as a laminated bottle with an outer layer and an inner layer according to an embodiment of the present invention.

10 This eyedropper 10 has a laminated film-peeling double layered bottle 11, which is produced by blow molding from a laminated parison having a bottom and composed of the inner layer and the outer layer, a plug body 12, which is fixed on a mouth portion 11a of the bottle 11, and a protection cap 13. It is formed in a manner wherein eye drops (fluids) are dropped from a point nozzle part 15

15 through a discharging pass inside of the plug body 12, when a user detaches the cap 13, makes the laminated bottle 11 upside down, and squeezes the body portion 11b by pushing, as shown in the Fig. 2.

Said laminated bottle 11 has a laminated structure composed of an external layer bottle 1 (squeezing bottle) which composes the outer layer and an internal layer bag 16 (fluids storing bag) which composes the inner layer. In the

20 aftermath of blow molding, both the external layer bottle 1 and the internal layer bag 16 have a cylindrical mouth portion and a flat body portion in the cross sectional view. The external layer bottle 1 may be molded from, for example, PET, and PC or like synthetic resin, and the inner layer 16 may be

25 molded from synthetic resin (e.g. polyolefin such as polyethylene) which has a property, in which it easily peels from the outer layer. Additionally, the mouth portion of the bag 16 forms an opening for discharging liquid.

tic parison, the elongation rate of the plastic becomes larger and each connecting part 7 and 8 is formed relatively thin-walled, so that the easily deformable flexibility is applied to these connecting parts 7 and 8. While the rigid wall part 5 is formed thick-walled, so that the difficult-to-deform rigidity is applied to the wall part 5. It is preferable to set average wall thickness of these connecting parts 7 and 8 to be thinner than half of the average wall thickness of the rigid wall part 5.

Also, horizontal width of the body 2 of the squeeze bottle 1 is 1.5 times larger than the longitudinal width (i.e. the distance between the outside surface of the before and behind rigid wall parts 5), at the time of the blow molding, and the elongation rate of the plastic at the portion which forms right and left flexible connecting wall parts 6, so that the average wall thickness of right and left flexible connecting wall parts 6 is thinner than the average wall thickness of the rigid wall part 5. Further, at the stage of the parison for a blow molding, it is possible to make the thickness of the portion which forms the rigid wall part 5 thicker than the thickness of the portion which forms the flexible connecting part.

Since the external layer bottle 1 is formed in the aforementioned manner, when the before and behind rigid wall parts 5 are made close to each other till the distance between the center portion of the top-to-bottom direction of the before and behind rigid wall parts 5 becomes half by pressing the center portion with two fingers, the right and left connecting parts 6 and the upper and lower connecting parts 7 and 8 are deformed in their elastic region in a manner wherein the upper and lower edges of the rigid wall parts 5 move following the said center.

In addition, an entry opening 17 for leading ambient air to the room between the body portion of the bottle 2 and a body 16a of the internal layer bag

16 is bored at the center portion of the both top-to-bottom and right-to-left direction of the front side of the rigid wall part 5 (front wall part) of the external layer bottle 1 of this embodiment. This entry opening 17 is formed from the opening going through the external layer bottle 1 from the inside to the outside, and not bored on the internal layer bag 16. Additionally, a circular formed concave part 18 whose diameter is larger than the one of the entry opening 17 is formed on the center portion of the both top-to-bottom and right-to-left of the rigid wall part 5. This concave part 18 is formed in a manner wherein it is caved in the bottle, and the diameter of which is approximately 5mm. Afore-mentioned entry opening 17 is formed in the concave part 18. The entry opening 17 may be blocked by blocking the concave part 18 with a finger. The entry opening 17 doesn't have a check valve and constantly remains open, and the dimensions of this opening are approximately between 1mm² and 2mm².

Also an examination opening 19 which communicates with the entry opening 17 through the room between the external layer bottle 1 and the internal layer bag 16 is bored on a midway portion of the top-to-bottom direction of a mouth portion 4. In the present embodiment, two examination openings 19 are formed at the positions facing each other in the direction of the diameter. This examination opening 19 is also going through the external layer bottle 1 from the inside to the outside, and not bored on the internal layer bag 16. This examination opening 19 is blocked up with a mouth 16a of the internal layer bag 16 from inside, so that air between the outer layer 1 and the inner layer 16 is prevented from going out from the examination opening 19 during use of the eyedropper 10. To ensure this blocking by the internal layer bag 16, in the present embodiment, the mouth 16a of the internal layer bag 16 is pressed to the examination opening 19 by the after-mentioned inside plug 21. Thus, the examination opening 19 is blocked up with the internal layer bag 16 and the

inside plug 21.

The mouth 16a of the internal layer bag 16 is pressed to the examination opening 19 by the inside plug 21, contacts to the opening portion 4 of the external layer bottle, and may have the elastic-memory.

5 Also, the body 16b of the internal layer bag 16, depending on the plastic materials used, for example, may have approximately 0.35 to 0.4mm average thickness. It easily shrinks as the liquid inside decreases, however it also has a certain degree of elastic-memory toward the direction of expanding. This elastic-memory of the body 16b of the internal layer bag 16 is set out in a man-
10 ner wherein the difference between the pressure in the internal layer bag 16 and the ambient pressure is to be between 40hPa and 60hPa. Also the elastic-memory of the body 16b is set out to be greater than the filtration resistance of the after-mentioned filter. Also, the body 16b of the internal layer bag 16 has the elastic-memory wherein the body 16b is easily deformed under the
15 pressure between 400hPa and 600hPa, which affects during the step of the dropping by squeezing.

Additionally, the center of a bottom portion of the bag 16 is fixed to the center of the bottom portion of the external layer bottle 1, so that the bottom portion of the bag 16 is prevented from being lifted.

20 Aforementioned plug body 12 mainly includes an inside plug 21 fitted in the bottle mouth portion 4 and a nozzle cap 22 axially connected to the inside plug 21 and fitted around the periphery of bottle mouth portion 4.

The inside plug 21 is such, in which a first cylindrical portion 21a with its proximal end abutting against a distal end surface of the bottle mouth portion 4,
25 a flange 21c which is placed inwardly in the direction of the diameter on the abutting point of said first cylindrical portion 21a and the bottle mouth portion 4, and a second cylindrical portion which extends from inside of this flange 21c

to upstream side, are formed as a single piece. The second cylindrical portion 21b is fitted in the bottle mouth portion 4 air tightly and fluid tightly. Particularly in the present embodiment, the second cylindrical portion 21b extends toward lower (upstream side) than the examination opening 19, and aforementioned examination opening 19 is blocked from inside air tightly with this second cylindrical portion 21b.

The nozzle cap 22 is a generally cylindrical member, which includes a top plate provided with the nozzle portion 15 at its axially distal end, and they are formed as a single piece. The first cylindrical portion 21a of the inside plug 21 is fitted in the inner peripheral wall of the nozzle cap 22. An end periphery of the nozzle cap 22 has a smaller diameter cylindrical portion provided in a distal outer peripheral portion thereof with a step. The protection cap 13 is threadingly fitted around the periphery of the smaller diameter cylindrical portion.

A filter 25 is provided in a lower surface of the top plate of the nozzle cap 22. This filter 25 comprises a filtration film 25a and an internal liquid holding member 25b provided in the primary side (upstream side) of the filtration film 25a. Examples of the filtration film 25a include a hydrophilic porous planar film, a membrane filter, a sintered filter and a hydrophobic porous planar film, all of which are capable of preventing passage of bacteria (including pathogenic bacteria) from a downstream side (outside) to an upstream side (inside) of the filter 25. As this filtration film 25a, like such whose average diameter of the bore is between $0.1\mu\text{m}$ and $0.3\mu\text{m}$ are preferably adopted. More preferably, as the filtration film 25a, "Millipore Express Plus membrane filter" manufactured by Millipore Co. is adopted. This filter is like such of which the diameters of pores of the primary side and the second side are different. The average diameter of pores around a surface of the second side is approximately $0.22\mu\text{m}$

and the diameter of pores becomes larger as it goes to the primary side. As just described, by using the filter wherein the diameter of pores around the surface of the second side is as small as just to be able to filtrate bacteria and becomes larger as it goes to the primary side as a filtration film 25a, it is able to
 5 both keep the aseptic condition of the inner layer and make filtering resistance of the filtration film smaller.

An internal liquid holding member 25b is made in a discotic shape or a cylindrical shape from a silicone pad or the like and the microscopic pores (the diameter of which is from $10\mu\text{m}$ to 0.1mm) on it are able to hold the liquid in
 10 the container. Additionally, a rim of this internal liquid holding member 25b may or may not abut on the end of the first cylindrical portion 21a of the inside plug 21. This holding member 25b is, for example, formed by punching out the foamed sheet, whose thickness is from 0.7mm to 3mm , and which is made from nucleophile, whose average grain diameter is between $160\mu\text{m}$ to $340\mu\text{m}$.
 15 The necessary pressure (infiltrate timing pressure) for the internal liquid to pass through the holding member 25b from the discharging upstream side (inside of the bottle) to the discharging downstream side (nozzle side) is preferable to be approximately between 4hPa and 12hPa .

The filtration resistance of the filtration film 25a is preferably approximately between 10hPa and 50hPa and higher than said infiltrate timing pressure
 20 of the holding member 25b. The resistance of the filtration film 25a is designed to be lower than the difference between a negative pressure in the inner room, which is caused by the elastic-memory of the body 16a of the internal layer bag 16 and the ambient pressure. This design is available by, specifically,
 25 molding multiples of laminated film-peeling bottles which differ from each other in their inner layer body thickness, carrying out the examination, and selecting the most preferable thickness which is agreeable to the shape and size of the

plastic and the bottle used. Also, the filter 25 (in the present embodiment, the whole of the filtration film and internal liquid holding member) is provided in a manner wherein the pressure for vacuuming the air from the lower side is between 689hPa and 4826hPa, and the resistance is higher than the difference between the inner pressure of the inner bag 16 caused by the elastic memory of the body 16b of the inner bag 16, and the ambient air pressure. Additionally, the difference between the inner pressure of the internal layer bag 16, caused by the elastic memory of the inner layer and the ambient pressure, is smaller than the one at the bubble point of the filter 25 (and the filtration film 25a). The filtration resistance of the whole filter 25 is to be almost the same as the filtration film 25a by setting the infiltrate timing pressure of the holding member 25b lower than the filtration resistance of the filtration film 25a.

In addition, a communicating channel 22a which communicates with the nozzle part 15 is provided on the lower surface of the top plate of the nozzle cap 22. The internal liquid flowing through the filter 22 is provided to the nozzle part 15 through the communicating channel 22a. This communicating channel 22a comprises a first channel which radiates outwardly from the nozzle part 15 in the basal plane view, and multiples of circular second channels whose center is the nozzle part 15.

To discharge internal liquid from the nozzle part 15 using said eyedropper 10, as shown in Fig. 2, squeeze the body portion 2 of the external layer bottle 1 by pushing in a manner wherein the entry opening 17 is closed by a finger, so that the air between the internal layer 16 and the external layer 1 is pressurized and the internal layer bag 16 is compressed. In this manner, by generating inner pressure in the internal layer bag 16, the internal liquid is dropped from the nozzle 15 through the filter 25. After stopping pressing the bottle 11, leaving the finger from the entry opening 17 lets in the ambient air between the inner

and outer layer 1 and 16 thorough the entry opening 17. After that, the liquid staying inside of a pass in the nozzle (i.e. a discharging pass end opening) is vacuumed to the upstream side of the filtration film 25a by the elastic-memory of the internal layer bag 16. In addition, the internal liquid is sheltered from
5 the ambient air by the filtration film 25. In this case, if the filtration film 25a of the filter 25 is composed of a hydrophilic filter, it is possible to prevent the ambient air from entering into the inner layer since the ambient air cannot pass through the filter 25.

Then after dripping the internal liquid once, it becomes possible to prevent
10 generating air bubbles around the discharging pass and to keep the filtration film 25a wet for a long time, since the internal liquid is hold in the holding member 25b.

The present invention is never limited to the conformations shown in the illustrated embodiment, but may be modified in any appropriate manner or
15 fashion, within the realm of the technical ideas included in the claims.